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Agenda item 176

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered an advance version of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/666). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. UNMEE was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 for an initial period of six months. Subsequently, by paragraph 2 of its resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2001 and authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers.

3. The proposed budget for the establishment and operation of UNMEE for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounts to $199,075,800 gross ($196,313,700 net), inclusive of the commitment authority of $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net) granted by the Advisory Committee (see A/55/666, para. 5). Attached as annexes I and II to the present report are a letter from the Controller dated 15 August 2000 and the reply of the Advisory Committee dated 8 September concurring with the Controller's request to enter into commitments for UNMEE start-up costs and essential operational requirements, inclusive of the costs associated with the dispatch to the mission area in July 2000 of the reconnaissance and liaison teams.

4. In addition to the phased deployment of 3,980 troops and 220 military observers, the Mission's operational plan calls for the establishment of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and substantive offices for the political, public information, human rights and mine action components of the Mission. The Mission includes an administrative component comprising 200 international and 279 local staff, as well as 15 United Nations Volunteers (ibid., para. 9). In addition, 82 international and 43 local staff are proposed for the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and substantive offices. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed structure of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General envisages the establishment of two posts at the Assistant Secretary-General level.

5. The Advisory Committee was informed that owing to the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel, revisions have been made to the deployment schedules and the corresponding estimates incorporating actual deployment as at the end of November 2000 and the revised deployment projected to 30 June 2001. The original budget estimates provides for standard troop cost reimbursement for

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25,419 person-months. The revised estimates provide for 22,800 person-months for military contingents. Including revisions to the estimates for self-sustainment and contingent-owned equipment, the military personnel cost estimates have been reduced by $6,046,200, from $71,914,400 to $65,868,200. For civilian personnel, estimates have been reduced from 1,980 to 1,790 person-months, with the corresponding reduction of $2,064,900 in the international and local staff cost estimates, from $22,161,300 to $20,096,400, and staff assessment estimates have been reduced by $265,500, from $2,762,100 to $2,496,600. The revised estimates amount to $190,699,200 gross ($188,202,600 net), reflecting a reduction of $8,376,600 gross ($8,111,100 net) (see annexes III and IV below).

6. Of the total updated budget, the Advisory Committee was informed that 52.4 per cent of the resources related to operational costs, 34.6 per cent related to military personnel costs, 10.5 per cent were for civilian personnel costs, 1.3 per cent went to staff assessment and 1.2 related to other programmes. Provisions under operational requirements cover air operations ($22,665,700), acquisition of vehicles ($15,546,900), communications ($17,567,900), electronic data-processing and other equipment ($11,402,500), and transport of contingent-owned equipment and supplies to UNMEE ($14,003,000) (see annex IV below).

7. The Advisory Committee understands from the information provided during the hearings that a comprehensive peace agreement between the parties has been concluded and signed, but that the potential impact of this agreement on the financial and operational requirements of the Mission cannot be determined yet.

8. The Advisory Committee notes that, while the main support base of the Mission would be located, for reasons of operational effectiveness and cost efficiency, in Asmara, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Force Commander would maintain offices at both Asmara and Addis Ababa. The Special Representative would have overall authority for the activities of the Mission and of the United Nations system in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it (A/55/666, paras. 10 and 32; see also S/2000/785, paras. 16-18).

9. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that there were no United Nations information centres in either Addis Ababa or Asmara. With regard to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), its information activities, as well as activities related to the dissemination of information concerning the United Nations in general, have been assigned to the Information and Communication Team incorporated into the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECA, which is funded from the Commission's budget (United Nations regular budget, section 16, Economic and social development in Africa).[1] The Information and Communication Team staffing approved for the biennium 2000-2001 includes four Professional posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 2 P-3) and four General Service (Local level) posts. With regard to Asmara, following the consolidation of the United Nations offices in Eritrea under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resident representative, the UNDP office is currently responsible for the United Nations public information activities in that country. Resources allocated for this office for the biennium 2000-2001 include funding for one General Service (Local level) post from the budgetary provision made for the Department of Public Information.

10. The timing of the submission of the report of the Secretary-General was such that the Advisory Committee was unable to consider it in detail during the current session of the General Assembly. The Committee has several areas of concern, especially with respect to how the concept of operations affects and can justify the proposed structure of the mission, including its senior staff component. The Committee points out that the resources for the training unit mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785, para. 29), are not clearly identified in the estimates. Moreover, ample resources are provided for the Office of Human Rights (see A/55/666, para. 36), a component that was not included in the report to the Security Council. The Committee believes that further clarification must be provided on all substantive and administrative components of the Mission so as to determine the extent to which the existing establishment of the United Nations in Eritrea and Ethiopia can provide what is being proposed in the budget estimates.

11. **Under the circumstances, the Advisory Committee would intend to resume its detailed consideration of the report of the Secretary-General**

(A/55/666) during its winter 2001 session. In this connection, the Committee requests that the Mission be represented at the highest possible level to address the concerns of the Committee. Pending this review, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize commitment authority of $150 million gross, inclusive of the commitment authority of $50 million gross already granted by the Committee (see para. 3 above). This amount should be assessed. Bearing in mind the terms of section I, paragraph 4, of Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, by which it was decided that missions subject to fluctuations would be considered and approved by the Assembly twice a year, the Committee would, if necessary, make recommendations at its winter session for a further review of updated estimates for UNMEE for 2000-2001. The Committee would also address the timing of the submission of the Secretary-General's estimates for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

12. **The Advisory Committee further recommends that the funding be granted without prejudice to any recommendations that the Committee might make to the General Assembly in February and March 2001 or any decisions that the Assembly might take thereon with regard to budgetary and administrative matters, including posts, concerning UNMEE. In this connection, in order to avoid disruption in the conduct of UNMEE operations, the Committee recommends that staff employed against posts that eventually are not approved would be accommodated against vacancies until the expiry of their contracts, if necessary. The Secretary-General would be allowed to proceed with the redeployment of posts among various offices of the Mission, although the staffing table has not yet been approved for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/54/6/Rev.1).

Annex I

Letter from the Controller to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE MEE/BNF-II-1 3

15 August 2000

Dear Mr. Chairman,

The Security Council, by its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization.

The mandate of UNMEE is set forth in operative paragraph 1 of the Council resolution 1312 (2000) as follows:

(a) to establish and maintain liaison with the parties;
(b) to visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;
(c) to establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities;
(d) to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement;
(e) to assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation as necessary.

In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1312 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation and to begin to take the administrative measures for assembling such a mission, which would be subject to future Council authorization.

Pursuant to this request, the Secretary-General, in paragraphs 13 to 44 of his report to the Council dated 9 August 2000 (S/2000/785), sets out the proposed structure, concept of operations and mandate of the expanded UNMEE. A military force of up to

Mr. C. S. M. Mselle
Chairman
Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions
United Nations
New York, N.Y

4,200 personnel is envisioned, including 220 military observers, three infantry battalions and the necessary support units. Their mandate will be to:

(a) monitor the cessation of hostilities;
(b) assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties;
(c) monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian forces from positions taken after 6 February 1999, which were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998;
(d) monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed;
(e) simultaneously, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that are to remain at a distance of 25 km from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy;
(f) monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;
(g) chair the Military Coordination Commission to be established in accordance with the Agreement;
(h) coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it;
(i) coordinate the peacekeeping mission's activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian activities in those areas.

In paragraph 44 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the mission would be deployed in three phases commencing with the deployment of liaison officers to each capital and followed, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1312 (2000), by up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff. Deployment of the full peacekeeping operation once authorized by the Council, would constitute phase three of UNMEE deployment.

Pending submission of a request to the Advisory Committee for authorization to enter into commitments and in order to meet immediate operational requirements of the Mission, I had authorized resources in the amount of $1.6 million under financial rule 110.6 for the dispatch of reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region and to facilitate start-up of a possible peacekeeping mission.

While the full resource requirements of UNMEE for the 2000-2001 financial period arising from Security Council resolution 1312 (2000) are yet to be finalized, the Mission's immediate initial requirements shown in annex I to the present letter are estimated at $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net), inclusive of the costs related to the dispatch of reconnaisance and liaison teams to the region, and provide for the deployment of up to 100 military observers supported by 107 international and 82 local staff, as well as for the acquisition of the necessary equipment and supplies in anticipation of the early decision by the Security Council on the deployment to the region of military contingents.

The estimate includes provision for a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as for initial staffing for the political, public information, mine action and administrative civilian components of the Mission. The estimate also provides for the acquisition of prefabricated accommodation units and vehicles, as well as of the essential communications, data processing, office and miscellaneous equipment and aircraft services for which immediate procurement action is required. The estimated equipment requirements reflect the need to ensure safe and sustained operation of military observer teams in difficult terrain and weather conditions and take into account the significant length of the temporary security zone.

In view of the foregoing, pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of peacekeeping operations, I request the concurrence of the Advisory Committee in the entering into commitments for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for the period from 31 July 2000 to 31 January 2001 in the amount of $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net), on the understanding that detailed information on the Mission's requirements for the full 2000-2001 financial period will be submitted to the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly for its review and approval during the main part of Assembly's fifty-fifth session.

Yours sincerely,

Jean-Pierre Halbwachs
Assistant Secretary-General, Controller

Annex II

Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

AC/1433

Advisory Committee on
Administrative and Budgetary Questions

8 September 2000

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the Controller's letter of 15 August 2000 requesting the concurrence of the Committee to enter into commitments in the amount not exceeding $50 million ($49,715,100 net) for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for the period from 31 July 2000 to 31 January 2001. This request is made pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 of 23 December 1994 on administrative and budgetary aspects of peacekeeping operations.

By its resolution 1312 (200) of 31 July 2000, the Security Council established UNMEE consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization.

In paragraph 7 of its resolution, the Council requested you to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation and to begin to take the administrative measures for assembling such a mission, which would be subject to future Council authorization.

The Secretary-General
The United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

In paragraphs 13 to 44 of your report to the Council dated 9 August 2000 (S/2000/785), you set out the proposed structure, concept of operations and mandate of the expanded UNMEE. A military force of up to 4,200 personnel is envisioned, including 220 military observers, three infantry battalions and the necessary support units.

The Advisory Committee notes from the letter that pending submission of a request to the Committee for authorization to enter into commitments and in order to meet immediate operational requirements of the Mission, the Controller authorized resources in the amount of $1.6 million for the dispatch of reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region and to facilitate start-up of a possible peacekeeping mission.

The Advisory Committee also notes from the letter that while the full resource requirements of UNMEE for the 2000-2001 financial period are yet to be finalized, the Mission's immediate initial requirements are estimated at $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net), inclusive of the costs related to the dispatch of reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region, and provide for the deployment of up to 100 military observers supported by 107 international and 82 local staff, as well as for the acquisition of the necessary equipment and supplies in anticipation of the early decision by the Security Council on the deployment to the region of military contingents. While recognizing the exigencies of the current situation which affect your ability to formulate detailed accurate estimates, the Committee notes the paucity of information which accompanies your current submission. It requests that in future submissions you revert to providing costs breakdowns and a level of detail for supplementary information consistent with what has been provided in the past in relation to similar requests for other missions.

Pending the finalization of the full resource requirements of UNMEE for the 2000-2001 financial period, the Advisory Committee concurs with your request to enter into commitments in the amount not exceeding $50 million ($49,715,100 net) for the Mission's immediate initial requirements.

Yours sincerely,

C.S.M. Mselle
Chairman

Annex III

Revised deployment schedule for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Deployment of military contingent personnel, August 2000 to June 2001

	31 Aug.	*30 Sep.*	*31 Oct.*	*30 Nov.*	*31 Dec.*	*31 Jan.*	*Feb.-June*
Staff officers	-	-	-	40	129	129	129
Support units	-	-	-	253	780	1 137	1 137
Contingents	-	-	-	-	1 013	1 904	2 714
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**293**	**1 922**	**3 170**	**3 980**

Deployment of civilian personnel, August 2000 to June 2001

	Actual				*Planned*				
	August	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*January*	*February*	*March*	*1 April to 30 June 2001*
International staff									
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2
D-2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2
D-1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
P-5	-	2	3	3	6	8	8	8	8
P-4	-	6	8	8	11	21	29	32	32
P-3	4	10	12	13	17	37	56	61	61
P-2/P-1	1	2	2	5	7	10	10	10	10
Subtotal	**6**	**21**	**26**	**33**	**48**	**84**	**111**	**119**	**119**
General Service (Principal level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Service (Other level)	2	12	26	45	45	45	45	45	45
Subtotal	**2**	**12**	**26**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**
Field Service	6	16	20	27	48	88	108	118	118
Security Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**6**	**16**	**20**	**27**	**48**	**88**	**108**	**118**	**118**
Total, international staff	**14**	**49**	**72**	**105**	**141**	**217**	**264**	**282**	**282**
Local staff	-	4	9	51	81	175	322	322	322
National officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15
Subtotal	-	4	9	51	96	190	337	337	337
Total	**14**	**53**	**81**	**156**	**237**	**407**	**601**	**619**	**619**

Annex IV

Revised cost estimates for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of apportionment	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)-(4)	(7)
	Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
	Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
I. Military personnel							
1. Military observers							
Mission subsistence allowance	5 396.3	5 396.3	-	5 396.3	5 396.3	-	-
Travel	742.5	742.5	-	-	-	-	742.5
Clothing and equipment allowance	28.9	28.9	-	28.9	28.9	-	-
Total, line 1	**6 167.7**	**6 167.7**	-	**5 425.2**	**5 425.2**	-	**742.5**
2. Military contingents							
Standard troop cost reimbursement	26 969.6	23 497.2	(3 472.4)	26 969.6	23 497.2	(3 472.4)	-
Welfare	466.6	445.7	(20.9)	466.6	445.7	(20.9)	-
Rations	6 396.3	5 769.2	(627.1)	5 995.1	5 368.0	(627.1)	401.2
Daily allowance	962.4	890.1	(72.3)	962.4	890.1	(72.3)	-
Meal and accommodation allowance	1 057.9	1 057.9	-	1 057.9	1 057.9	-	-
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	9 552.0	9 552.0	-	6 368.0	6 368.0	-	3 184.0
Clothing and equipment allowance	1 779.3	1 596.0	(183.3)	1 779.3	1 596.0	(183.3)	-
Total, line 2	**47 184.1**	**42 808.1**	**(4 376.0)**	**43 598.9**	**39 222.9**	**(4 376.0)**	**3 585.2**
3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel							
Contingent-owned equipment	10 343.5	9 437.5	(906.0)	10 343.5	9 437.5	(906.0)	-
Self-sustainment	6 885.5	6 254.1	(631.4)	6 885.5	6 254.1	(631.4)	-
Death and disability compensation	1 333.6	1 200.8	(132.8)	1 333.6	1 200.8	(132.8)	-
Total, line 3	**18 562.6**	**16 892.4**	**(1 670.2)**	**18 562.6**	**16 892.4**	**(1 670.2)**	-
Total, category I	**71 914.4**	**65 868.2**	**(6 046.2)**	**67 586.7**	**61 540.5**	**(6 046.2)**	**4 327.7**

Category of apportionment	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)-(4)	(7)
	Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
	Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
II. Civilian personnel							
1. Civilian police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. International and local staff							
International staff salaries	8 642.0	7 882.8	(759.2)	8 642.0	7 882.8	(759.2)	-
Local staff salaries	445.3	473.6	28.3	445.3	473.6	28.3	-
Common staff costs	6 071.7	5 555.5	(516.2)	6 071.7	5 555.5	(516.2)	-
Mission subsistence allowance	6 186.2	5 368.4	(817.8)	6 186.2	5 368.4	(817.8)	-
Other travel	444.9	444.9	-	444.9	444.9	-	-
Total, line 2	**21 790.1**	**19 725.2**	**(2 064.9)**	**21 790.1**	**19 725.2**	**(2 064.9)**	**-**
3. United Nations Volunteers	371.2	371.2	-	371.2	371.2	-	-
4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, category II	**22 161.3**	**20 096.4**	**(2 064.9)**	**22 161.3**	**20 096.4**	**(2 064.9)**	**-**
III. Operational requirements							
1. Premises/accommodation							
Rental of premises	1 806.5	1 806.5	-	1 806.5	1 806.5	-	-
Alteration and renovation of premises	350.0	350.0	-	350.0	350.0	-	-
Maintenance supplies	17.0	17.0	-	17.0	17.0	-	-
Maintenance services	17.0	17.0	-	17.0	17.0	-	-
Utilities	1 788.8	1 788.8	-	1 788.8	1 788.8	-	-
Construction/prefabricated buildings	8 582 8	8 582.8	-	486.3	486.3	-	8 096.5
Total, line 1	**12 562.1**	**12 562.1**	**-**	**4 465.6**	**4 465.6**	**-**	**8 096.5**
2. Infrastructure repairs							
Upgrading of airstrips	20.0	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	-	-
Upgrading of roads	200.0	200.0	-	200.0	200.0	-	-
Total, line 2	**220.0**	**220.0**	**-**	**220.0**	**220.0**	**-**	**-**

Category of apportionment	(1)	(2)	(3) = (2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (5)-(4)	(7)
	Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
	Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
3. Transport operations							
Purchase of vehicles	12 326.9	12 326.9	-	-	-	-	12 326.9
Rental of vehicles	270.0	270.0	-	270.0	270.0	-	-
Workshop equipment	818.2	818.2	-	-	-	-	818.2
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	870.0	870.0	-	870.0	870.0	-	-
Petrol, oil and lubricants	1 231.0	1 231.0	-	1 231.0	1 231.0	-	-
Vehicle insurance	30.8	30.8	-	30.8	30.8	-	-
Total, line 3	**15 546.9**	**15 546.9**	**-**	**2 401.8**	**2 401.8**	**-**	**13 145.1**
4. Air operations							
(a) Helicopter operations							
Hire/charter costs	8 183.3	8 183.3	-	8 183.3	8 183.3	-	-
Aviation fuel and lubricants	1 791.5	1 791.5	-	1 791.5	1 791.5	-	-
Positioning/depositioning costs	898.0	898.0	-	-	-	-	898.0
Painting/preparation	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Liability and war-risk insurance	33.0	33.0	-	33.0	33.0	-	-
Subtotal	**11 005.8**	**11 005.8**	**-**	**10 007.8**	**10 007.8**	**-**	**998.0**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft							
Hire/charter costs	5 648.7	5 648.7	-	5 648.7	5 648.7	-	-
Aviation fuel and lubricants	4 745.2	4 745.2	-	4 745.2	4 745.2	-	-
Positioning/Depositioning costs	92.0	92.0	-	-	-	-	92.0
Painting/preparation	54.0	54.0	-	-	-	-	54.0
Liability and war-risk insurance	23.3	23.3	-	23.3	23.3	-	-
Subtotal	**10 563.2**	**10 563.2**	**-**	**10 417.2**	**10 417.2**	**-**	**146.0**
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	319.7	319.7	-	319.7	319.7	-	-

Category of apportionment	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)-(4)	(7)
	Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
	Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
(d) Other air operations requirements							
Air traffic control services and equipment	198.3	198.3	-	198.3	198.3	-	-
Landing fees and ground handling	578.7	578.7	-	578.7	578.7	-	-
Fuel storage and containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**777.0**	**777.0**	-	**777.0**	**777.0**	-	-
Total, line 4	**22 665.7**	**22 665.7**	-	**21 521.7**	**21 521.7**	-	**1 144.0**
5. Naval operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Communications							
Communications equipment	14 311.5	14 311.5	-	-	-	-	14 311.5
Spare parts and supplies	1 073.4	1 073.4	-	-	-	-	1 073.4
Workshop and test equipment	718.3	718.3	-	-	-	-	718.3
Commercial communications	1 464.7	1 464.7	-	1 464.7	1 464.7	-	-
Total, line 6	**17 567.9**	**17 567.9**	-	**1 464.7**	**1 464.7**	-	**16 103.2**
7. Other equipment							
Office furniture	312.2	312.2	-	-	-	-	312.2
Office equipment	419.1	419.1	-	-	-	-	419.1
Data-processing equipment	5 493.1	5 493.1	-	-	-	-	5 493.1
Generators	1 950.8	1 950.8	-	-	-	-	1 950.8
Observation equipment	209.3	209.3	-	-	-	-	209.3
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	367.1	367.1	-	-	-	-	367.1
Medical and dental equipment	101.9	101.9	-	-	-	-	101.9
Accommodation equipment	138.0	138.0	-	-	-	-	138.0
Refrigeration equipment	660.1	660.1	-	-	-	-	660.1
Miscellaneous equipment	396.9	396.9	-	-	-	-	396.9
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	70.0	70.0	-	70.0	70.0	-	-

Category of apportionment	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)-(4)	(7)
	Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
	Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
Water-purification equipment	1 143.1	1 143.1	-	-	-	-	1 143.1
Security equipment	140.9	140.9	-	-	-	-	140.9
Total, line 7	**11 402.5**	**11 402.5**	**-**	**70.0**	**70.0**	**-**	**11 332.5**
8. Supplies and services							
(a) Miscellaneous services							
Audit services	64.3	64.3	-	64.3	64.3	-	-
Contractual services	3 230.0	3 230.0	-	3 230.0	3 230.0	-	-
Data-processing services	370.1	370.1	-	370.1	370.1	-	-
Security services	212.5	212.5	-	212.5	212.5	-	-
Medical treatment and services	140.0	140.0	-	140.0	140.0	-	-
Claims and adjustments	27.2	27.2	-	27.2	27.2	-	-
Official hospitality	8.0	8.0	-	8.0	8.0	-	-
Miscellaneous other services	97.8	97.8	-	97.8	97.8	-	-
Subtotal	**4 149.9**	**4 149.9**	**-**	**4 149.9**	**4 149.9**	**-**	**-**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies							
Stationery and office supplies	82.6	82.6	-	82.6	82.6	-	-
Medical supplies	259.1	259.1	-	259.1	259.1	-	-
Sanitation and cleaning materials	21.8	21.8	-	21.8	21.8	-	-
Subscriptions	8.5	8.5	-	8.5	8.5	-	-
Electrical supplies	51.0	51.0	-	51.0	51.0	-	-
Uniforms items, flags and decals	319.5	319.5	-	167.1	167.1	-	152.4
Field defence stores	1 010.7	1 010.7	-	731.1	731.1	-	279.6
Operational maps	52.0	52.0	-	52.0	52.0	-	-
Quartermaster and general stores	33.0	33.0	-	33.0	33.0	-	-
Subtotal	**1 838.2**	**1 838.2**	**-**	**1 406.2**	**1 406.2**	**-**	**432.0**
Total, line 8	**5 988.1**	**5 988.1**	**-**	**5 556.1**	**5 556.1**	**-**	**432.0**

Category of apportionment	(1)	(2)	(3) = (2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (5)-(4)	(7)
	Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
	Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
9. Air and surface freight							
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	11 385.0	11 385.0	-	-	-	-	11 385.0
Commercial freight and cartage	2 618.0	2 618.0	-	200.0	200.0	-	2 418.0
Total, line 9	**14 003.0**	**14 003.0**	**-**	**200.0**	**200.0**	**-**	**13 803.0**
Total, category III	**99 956.2**	**99 956.2**	**-**	**35 899.9**	**35 899.9**	**-**	**64 056.3**
IV. Other programmes							
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes							
Equipment	104.1	104.1	-	-	-	-	104.1
Materials and supplies	51.3	51.3	-	48.5	48.5	-	2.8
Contractual services	280.0	280.0	-	280.0	280.0	-	-
Total, line 2	**435.4**	**435.4**	**-**	**328.5**	**328.5**	**-**	**106.9**
3. Training programmes							
Travel	126.9	126.9	-	126.9	126.9	-	-
Miscellaneous services	10.0	10.0	-	10.0	10.0	-	-
Total, line 3	**136.9**	**136.9**	**-**	**136.9**	**136.9**	**-**	**-**
4. Mine-clearing programmes							
Safety equipment	300.5	300.5	-	-	-	-	300.5
Supplies	54.0	54.0	-	54.0	54.0	-	-
Miscellaneous services	655.0	655.0	-	655.0	655.0	-	-
Total, line 4	**1 009.5**	**1 009.5**	**-**	**709.0**	**709.0**	**-**	**300.5**
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Quick-impact projects	700.0	700.0	-	700.0	700.0	-	-
Total, category IV	**2 281.8**	**2 281.8**	**-**	**1 874.4**	**1 874.4**	**-**	**407.4**

Category of apportionment		(1)	(2)	(3) = (2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (5)-(4)	(7)
		Total estimates			Recurrent estimates			
		Previous	Revised	Variance	Previous	Revised	Variance	Non recurrent estimates
V.	**United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**Support account for peacekeeping operations**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**Staff assessment**							
	International staff	2 661.5	2 389.5	(272.0)	2 661.5	2 389.5	(272.0)	-
	Local staff	100.6	107.1	6.5	100.6	107.1	6.5	-
	Total, category VII	**2 762.1**	**2 496.6**	**(265.5)**	**2 762.1**	**2 496.6**	**(265.5)**	-
	Gross requirements, categories I-VII	199 075.8	190 699.2	(8 376.6)	130 284.4	121 907.8	(8 376.6)	68 791.4
VIII.	**Income from staff assessment**	**(2 762.1)**	**(2 496.6)**	**265.5**	**(2 762.1)**	**(2 496.6)**	**265.5**	-
	Net requirements, categories I-VIII	196 313.7	188 202.6	(8 111.1)	127 522.3	119 411.2	(8 111.1)	68 791.4
IX.	**Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**199 075.8**	**190 699.2**	**(8 376.6)**	**130 284.4**	**121 907.8**	**(8 376.6)**	**68 791.4**

United Nations A/55/689

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 115

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session, and to allocate to the Fifth Committee, the item entitled:

> "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
>
> "(a) United Nations;
>
> "(b) United Nations Development Programme;
>
> "(c) United Nations Children's Fund;
>
> "(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
>
> "(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
>
> "(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
>
> "(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
>
> "(h) United Nations Population Fund;
>
> "(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
>
> "(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;
>
> "(k) United Nations Office for Project Services".

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2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 22nd, 24th and 35th meetings, on 6 and 8 November and 6 December 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.22, 24 and 35).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1999 and reports of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations,[1] the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO,[2] the United Nations University,[3] the United Nations Development Programme,[4] the United Nations Children's Fund,[5] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[6] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[7] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[8] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[9] the United Nations Population Fund,[10] the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation,[11] the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[12] the United Nations Office for Project Services,[13] the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[14] and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;[15]

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/487);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/55/80);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning funds and programmes for the period ended 31 December 1997 (A/55/80/Add.1);

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[1] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/55/5, vol. I).
[2] Ibid., vol. III.
[3] Ibid., vol. IV.
[4] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/55/5/Add.1).
[5] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/55/5/Add.2).
[6] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C and corrigendum* (A/55/5/Add.3 and Corr.1).
[7] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/55/5/Add.4).
[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/55/5/Add.5).
[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/55/5/Add.6).
[10] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/55/5/Add.7).
[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* (A/55/5/Add.8).
[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/55/5/Add.9).
[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5J* (A/55/5/Add.10).
[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5K* (A/55/5/Add.11).
[15] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5L* (A/55/5/Add.12).

(e) First report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/380);

(f) First report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations funds and programmes for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/380/Add.1);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (A/55/364).

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman of the Board of Auditors introduced the reports of the Board (see A/C.5/55/SR.22).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.12

5. At the 35th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Egypt, coordinator of the informal consultations on the item, introduced, on behalf of the Chairman, a draft resolution entitled "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors" (A/C.5/55/L.12).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.12 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/222 of 11 April 1996, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 52/212 B of 31 March 1998, 53/204 of 18 December 1998, 53/221, section VIII, of 7 April 1999 and 54/13 B of 23 December 1999,

Having considered, for the period ended 31 December 1999, the financial reports and audited financial statements of the United Nations,[16] the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO,[17] the United Nations University,[18] the United Nations Development Programme,[19] the United Nations Children's Fund,[20] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[21]

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/55/5), vol. I.
[17] Ibid., vol. III.
[18] Ibid., vol. IV.
[19] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/55/5/Add.1).
[20] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/55/5/Add.2).
[21] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* and corrigendum (A/55/5/Add.3 and Corr.1).

the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[22] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[23] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[24] the United Nations Population Fund,[25] the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation,[26] the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[27] the United Nations Office for Project Services,[28] the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994,[29] the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[30] the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors on the audit of the accounts for the period ended 31 December 1999,[31] the reports of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors[32] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[33]

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors regarding the above-mentioned organizations, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, with the exception of the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme,[19] the United Nations Population Fund[25] and the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;[27]

2. *Approves* all the recommendations and conclusions contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors, and endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[33]

3. *Decides* to defer action on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the period ended 31 December 1999, pending certification by the Board of Auditors that satisfactory progress is being made towards removing the reasons for the qualified opinions or that the matter has been resolved, and decides to revert to this matter at its resumed fifty-fifth session;

4. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its reports, in particular with respect to its comments on the management of resources;

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[22] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/55/5/Add.4).
[23] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/55/5/Add.5).
[24] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/55/5/Add.6).
[25] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/55/5/Add.7).
[26] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* (A/55/5/Add.8).
[27] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/55/5/Add.9).
[28] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5J* (A/55/5/Add.10).
[29] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5K* (A/55/5/Add.11).
[30] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5L* (A/55/5/Add.12).
[31] A/55/364.
[32] A/55/80 and Add.1 and A/55/380 and Add.1.
[33] A/55/487.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to present their financial statements on time so that the Board of Auditors can audit them and submit its reports to the General Assembly in accordance with the six-week rule;

6. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors;[32]

7. *Notes* that the first report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1999[34] did not comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 54/248 of 23 December 1999 regarding the inclusion of a footnote giving the reason for the late submission of a report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the question of the term of office of the Board of Auditors and to report to the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations";

9. *Decides* to consider the reports of the Board of Auditors on the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[30] and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[29] also under the agenda items relating to the financing of the Tribunals;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare the financial reports and audited financial statements for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in line with their budget cycles;

11. *Calls upon* the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to improve their procurement practices, as appropriate, using the Procurement Division of the Office of Central Support Services of the Secretariat as a model in such areas as the posting of bids on the Internet and inviting all registered suppliers to bid;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations, in conjunction with the Board of Auditors, to continue to evaluate what financial information should be presented in the financial statements and schedules and what should be presented in annexes to the statements in accordance with the United Nations accounting standards.

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[34] A/55/380.

United Nations A/55/690

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Agenda items 116 and 123

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Human resources management

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the items entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" and "Human resources management" and to allocate them to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the question of the proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission under items 116 and 123, at its 28th meeting, on 16 November 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the question are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/55/SR.28).

3. For its consideration of the question, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission (A/54/695 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General (A/54/710 and Corr.1).

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II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.8

4. At its 28th meeting, on 16 November 2000, the representative of Portugal, Rapporteur of the Committee and coordinator of the informal consultations on this question, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General" (A/C.5/55/L.8).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission[1] and on the regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations on the proposed regulations with the officials referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of his report on proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission,[1] in particular those who are elected by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session, including on the following elements:

(a) The compatibility of the proposed regulations with the statutes governing the officials referred to above;

(b) The possible impact, if any, of the proposed regulations on the independence of those expert bodies;

(c) The accountability mechanisms envisaged to enforce the proposed regulations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the report mentioned in paragraph 1 above, to submit additional information on whether the proposed regulations ensure the impartiality, neutrality, objectivity and accountability of the personnel referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of the report.

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[1] A/54/695 and Corr.1.
[2] A/54/710 and Corr.1.

United Nations A/55/691

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 127

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 35th, 36th and 38th meetings, on 6, 7 and 13 December 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.35, 36 and 38).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed resource requirements for 2001 for the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/55/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General containing the annual budget performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/623);

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(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed requirements for the financing of the Tribunal for 2001 (A/55/642);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit and investigation of the Tribunal (A/54/120).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.15

4. At the 38th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Norway, coordinator of the informal consultations on the item, introduced, on behalf of the Chairman, a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" (A/C.5/55/L.15).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.15 without a vote (see para. 7).

6. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Nigeria (see A/C.5/55/SR.38).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[1] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[2] and the oral statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Fifth Committee at its 35th meeting, on 6 December 2000,[3]

Recalling its resolution 47/235 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which were resolutions 54/239 A of 23 December 1999 and 54/239 B of 15 June 2000,

[1] A/55/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1.
[2] A/55/642.
[3] See A/C.5/55/SR.35.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for 1999[4] and the comments of the Advisory Committee thereon,[5]

Taking note also of Security Council resolution 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000 concerning the establishment of a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[5] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

2. *Decides* that the budget of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 shall be biennialized, on an experimental basis, for the period 2002-2003, also decides to keep the matter of the biennialization under review, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the results of the experiment and the impact on the functioning of the Tribunal;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the benefits of this provisional reform could include the use of two-year employment contracts at the Tribunal;

4. *Welcomes* recent improvements in the functioning of the Tribunal, and encourages continued efforts to address areas where improvement is needed;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his proposed budget, with the involvement of all organs of the Tribunal, workload data for the budget period so as to give more justification for its resource requirements, and also requests the Secretary-General to include in his budget presentation information on budgetary requirements, including targets for recruitment, training, judicial scheduling and performance standards for support activities;

6. *Welcomes* the actions taken so far to address the issue of dilatory motions and pleadings, which have the effect of lengthening trial proceedings, and encourages the Tribunal to take further measures to improve the monitoring and oversight of defence counsel;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that judicial activities of the Tribunal should have priority over public relations activities and attendance at external meetings;

8. *Decides* to revert, at its resumed fifty-fifth session, to the consideration of resource requirements for the implementation of modifications to the statute of the Tribunal, without prejudice to the nomination and election of the ad litem judges;

9. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 a total amount of 108,487,700 United States dollars gross (96,443,900 dollars net) for 2001;

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[4] A/55/623.

[5] See A/55/642.

10. *Decides also* that the financing of the appropriation for 2001 under the Special Account shall take into account the unused unencumbered balance of 5,873,600 dollars gross (5,414,300 dollars net) for 1999, interest and miscellaneous income of 3,412,000 dollars recorded for the biennium 1998-1999, the estimated unencumbered balance of 2,500,000 dollars gross (2,227,000 dollars net) for 2000 and the estimated income of 77,200 dollars for 2001, which shall be set off against the aggregate amount of the appropriation, as detailed in the annex to the present resolution;

11. *Decides further* to apportion the amount of 48,312,450 dollars gross (42,695,300 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2001;

12. *Decides* to apportion the amount of 48,312,450 dollars gross (42,695,300 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations for 2001;

13. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraphs 11 and 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 11,234,300 dollars approved for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for 2001.

Annex

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

	Gross	*Net*
	(United States dollars)	
Proposed budget for 2001 (A/55/517 and Corr.1)[a]	112 464 300	100 180 800
Less:		
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/55/642)	(3 976 600)	(3 736 900)
Estimated appropriation	108 487 700	96 443 900
Add:		
Estimated unencumbered balance for 1999 that was taken into account and reduced from the assessment for 2000 (resolutions 54/239 A and B)	8 200 000	8 200 000
Less:		
Actual unencumbered balance for 1999	(14 073 600)	(13 614 300)
Interest and other miscellaneous income for the biennium 1998-1999 as at 31 December 1999	(3 412 000)	(3 412 000)
Estimated unencumbered balance for 2000	(2 500 000)	(2 227 000)
Estimated income for 2001	(77 200)	
Balance to be assessed for 2001	96 624 900	85 390 600

	Gross	*Net*
	(United States dollars)	
Including:		
Contributions assessed on Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2001	48 312 450	42 695 300
Contributions assessed on Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations for 2001	48 312 450	42 695 300

[a] The amount does not include provisions sought for ad litem judges (A/55/517/Add.1).

United Nations A/55/692

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 128

Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 35th, 36th and 38th meetings, on 6, 7 and 13 December 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.35, 36 and 38).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed resource requirements for 2001 for the financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations

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of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (A/55/512 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General containing the annual budget performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/622);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed requirements for 2001 for the financing of the Tribunal (A/55/643);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up to the 1997 audit and investigation of the Tribunal (A/52/784).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.16

4. At the 38th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Norway, coordinator of the informal consultations on the item, introduced, on behalf of the Chairman, a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994" (A/C.5/55/L.16).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.16 without a vote (see para. 7).

6. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Nigeria (see A/C.5/55/SR.38).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law

Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994,[1] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and the oral statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Fifth Committee at its 35th meeting, on 6 December 2000,[3]

Recalling its resolution 49/251 of 20 July 1995 on the financing of the Tribunal and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which were resolutions 54/240 A of 23 December 1999 and 54/240 B of 15 June 2000,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Tribunal for 1999[4] and the comments of the Advisory Committee thereon,[5]

Taking note also of Security Council resolution 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000 concerning the election of two judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the assignment of two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[5] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

2. *Decides* that the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 shall be biennialized, on an experimental basis, for the period 2002-2003, also decides to keep the matter of the biennialization under review, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the results of the experiment and the impact on the functioning of the Tribunal;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the benefits of this provisional reform could include the use of two-year employment contracts at the Tribunal;

4. *Welcomes* recent improvements in the functioning of the Tribunal, and encourages continued efforts to address areas where improvement is needed;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his proposed budget, with the involvement of all organs of the Tribunal, workload data for the budget period so as to give more justification for its resource requirements, and also requests the Secretary-General to include in his budget presentation information on budgetary requirements, including targets for recruitment, training, judicial scheduling and performance standards for support activities;

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[1] A/55/512 and Corr.1 and Add.1.
[2] A/55/643.
[3] See A/C.5/55/SR.35.
[4] A/55/622.
[5] See A/55/643.

6. *Welcomes* the actions taken so far to address the issue of dilatory motions and pleadings, which have the effect of lengthening trial proceedings, and encourages the Tribunal to take further measures to improve the monitoring and oversight of defence counsel;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the judicial activities of the Tribunal should have priority over public relations activities and attendance at external meetings;

8. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 23 of its report,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study, with the involvement of the Tribunal, to indicate whether it is possible to state the likely date or dates for the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal, and to report thereon in the context of the next proposed budget;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the likely long-term financial obligations of the United Nations with regard to the enforcement of sentences;

10. *Approves* the budgetary recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in paragraph 66 of its report[2] and the additional budgetary recommendations of the Committee arising from Security Council resolution 1329 (2000), as presented orally by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Fifth Committee at its 35th meeting;

11. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 a total amount of 93,974,800 United States dollars gross (85,607,600 dollars net) for 2001;

12. *Decides also* that the financing of the appropriation for 2001 under the Special Account shall take into account the actual unencumbered balance of 2,937,000 dollars gross (1,988,700 dollars net) as at the end of 1999, and the estimated unencumbered balance of 2 million dollars gross (1,816,000 dollars net) which was taken into account in resolution 54/240 A, as well as the amount of 2,667,000 dollars gross (2,667,000 dollars net), being the interest and other miscellaneous income recorded for the biennium 1998-1999, which shall be set off against the aggregate amount of the appropriation, as detailed in the annex to the present resolution;

13. *Decides further* that the financing of the appropriation for 2001 under the Special Account shall also take into account an amount of 4,237,100 dollars gross (3,851,900 dollars net), being the estimated unencumbered balance as at the end of 2000, which shall also be set off against the aggregate amount of the appropriation, as detailed in the annex to the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to apportion the amount of 43,066,850 dollars gross (39,458,000 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2001;

15. *Decides also* to apportion the amount of 43,066,850 dollars gross (39,458,000 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations for 2001;

16. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 7,217,700 dollars approved for the Tribunal for 2001.

Annex

Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

	Gross	*Net*
	(United States dollars)	
Proposed budget for 2001 (A/55/512)	95 056 600	86 616 600
Add:		
Additional requirements arising from Security Council resolution 1329 (2000) (see A/55/512/Add.1)	654 300	628 900
Total proposed budget for 2001	95 710 900	87 245 500
Less:		
Advisory Committee recommendations (A/55/643)	(1 536 100)	(1 437 900)
Additional Advisory Committee recommendations as presented orally by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Fifth Committee at its 35th meeting on 6 December 2000	(200 000)	(200 000)
Estimated appropriation	93 974 800	85 607 600
Add:		
Estimated unencumbered balance for 1998-1999 that was taken into account and reduced from the assessment for 2000 (see resolution 54/240 A)	2 000 000	1 816 000
Less:		
Actual unencumbered balance for the biennium 1998-1999 as at 31 December 1999	(2 937 000)	(1 988 700)
Interest and other miscellaneous income for 1998-1999 as at 31 December 1999	(2 667 000)	(2 667 000)
Estimated unencumbered balance from the appropriation for 2000 as at the end of 2000	(4 237 100)	(3 851 900)
Balance to be assessed for 2001	86 133 700	78 916 000

	Gross	*Net*
	(United States dollars)	
Including:		
Contributions assessed on Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2001	43 066 850	39 458 000
Contributions assessed on Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations for 2001	43 066 850	39 458 000

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Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 25 October 2000, I have the honour to draw your attention to new massive violations of the Flight Information Region (FIR) of Nicosia and the National Airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 23 and 31 October as well as on 7 and 8, 10 to 17, 21 to 24 and 29 and 30 November 2000.

On 23 October, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction.

On 31 October, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The C-160 aircraft returned later on the same day (31 October) and entered once again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 7 November, ten (10) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 8 November, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The C-130 aircraft returned later on the same day (8 November) and entered once again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

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On 10 November, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 11 November, one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 12 November, two (2) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 13 November, two (2) F-16, two (2) RF-4, and one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia and Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) Two (2) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Varosha, Mesaoria, the occupied area of Nicosia, Morfou and Kyrenia before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) Two (2) RF-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Morfou, Krini, Lefkoniko and Kyrenia before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(c) One (1) CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 November, ten (10) NF-5, four (4) F-16, two (2) F-4, one (1) C-130, one (1) C-160, one (1) CN-235 and one (1) Gulf Stream, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) Ten (10) NF-5 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Kyrenia, before landing in the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic;

(b) Four (4) F-16 and two (2) F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Lefkoniko, Tymbou, and Krini before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(c) One (1) C-130 and one (1) C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(d) One (1) CN-235 and one (1) Gulf Stream violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The CN-235 returned afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 November, three (3) F-16, five (5) F-4, and two (2) UH-60, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia, Karpasia and Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) Three (3) F-16 and five (5) F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, Lefkoniko, Tymbou and Krini before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) Two (2) UH-60 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic.

On the same day (15 November), seven (7) NF-5 took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic and flew over the area of Kyrenia.

On 16 November, ten (10) NF-5, one (1) C-130 and one (1) C-160, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) Ten (10) NF-5 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, taking off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, and returned to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One (1) C-130 and one (1) C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the areas of Mesaoria and Kyrenia, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 November, two (2) F-4, two (2) RF-4, one (1) F-4, one (1) CN-235 and one (1) C-160, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia, Cape of Apostolos Andreas and Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) Two (2) F-4 and two (2) RF-4 during their flight around the coast of the Republic of Cyprus, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Cape of Apostolos Andreas, before returning to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One (1) F-4 entered the Nicosia FIR from a south-easterly direction, violating international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Cape of Apostolos Andreas before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(c) One (1) C-160 and one (1) CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning later to the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 November, two (2) RF-4 and four (4) F-16, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Kyrenia, Morfou and Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) Two (2) RF-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Morfou, Tymbou, Krini and Lefkoniko before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) Four (4) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Cape of Apostolos Andreas, Varosha, Krini and Lefkoniko before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 November, eight (8) F-16, one (1) F-4, two (2) C-130, one (1) C-160 and two (2) CN-235, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Morfou, as follows:

(a) Two (2) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia and Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic;

(b) Four (4) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Morfou and fired at mock targets in the areas of Gerolakos and Kyra before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(c) Two (2) F-16 entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations and escorted the above two F-16 after their military manoeuvres, flying towards the FIR of Ankara;

(d) One (1) C-130, one (1) C-160 and two (2) CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Kyrenia and Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. All but one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft returned afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(e) One (1) F-14 and one (1) C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. One (1) C-130 returned afterwards from the same direction.

On 23 November, twenty-four (24) F-16, one (1) C-130, one (1) CN-235 and one (1) Gulf Stream, all Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Morfou, as follows:

(a) Twenty-two (22) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Morfou and being part of the illegal military manoeuvres code-named "Taurus", the Turkish military aircraft bombed mock targets in the areas of Kormakitis and Kythrea before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) Two (2) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, taking off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko and flying towards the FIR of Ankara;

(c) One (1) C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(d) One (1) Gulf Stream (C-650) violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(e) One (1) CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, taking off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko and flying towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 November, two (2) Turkish military aircraft C-130 and one (1) CN-235 entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Two (2) C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One (1) CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, 24 November, two (2) UH-60 Turkish military aircraft which were stationed at the illegal airport of Tymbou since 15 November, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, taking off from the said airport and flying towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 29 November, two (2) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 30 November, four (4) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions, which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. The Turkish Government should abide by the Charter of the United Nations, respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and stop this menacing, provocative action. I would also like to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey, so that the forthcoming round of proximity talks, as well as all efforts for finding a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I shall be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/694

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 117 and 43

Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/55/L.33/Rev.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 39th and 40th meetings, on 14 and 15 December 2000, respectively, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/55/L.33/Rev.1 (A/C.5/55/24). The Committee also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/680).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.39 and 40).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/55/L.33/Rev.1, additional requirements of $16,235,400 would arise for 2001. Of that amount, $7,243,200 would be charged against the existing provision for special political missions and an additional appropriation of $8,992,200 for the balance of the requirements would be required under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

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United Nations A/55/695

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 117 and 43

Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/55/L.42/Rev.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 39th and 40th meetings, on 14 and 15 December 2000, respectively, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/55/L.42/Rev.1 (A/C.5/55/27). The Committee also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/674).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.39 and 40).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/55/L.42/Rev.1, an additional appropriation of $191,800 would be required under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

00-80110 (E) 151200

United Nations A/55/696–S/2000/1200

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 73 (l) and (s)
General and complete disarmament: assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; illicit traffic in small arms

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 5 December 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Namibia and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Government of the United States of America and the States members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), we herewith provide a copy of the joint United States-SADC Declaration on United Nations Sanctions and Restraint in Sale and Transfers of Conventional Arms to Regions of Conflict in Africa (see annex), which will be issued publicly on 15 December 2000. We request that you circulate this document to all Member States.

(*Signed*) Martin **Andjaba**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Namibia
to the United Nations and Current Chairman
of the Southern African Development Community

(*Signed*) Richard C. **Holbrooke**
Permanent Representative of the United States of America
to the United Nations

00-80254 (E) 191200

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 December 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Namibia and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

United States-Southern African Development Community Declaration on United Nations Sanctions and Restraint in Sale and Transfers of Conventional Arms to Regions of Conflict in Africa

The United States and the States members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are deeply concerned about the risks to national, subregional, regional and international security and stability that are associated with the continuing transfers of illicit and licit conventional arms to regions of conflict in Africa. Although there are a number of United Nations Security Council arms embargoes on Africa, including that against the forces of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) in Angola, thousands of conventional armaments worth millions of dollars continue to flow into each of the regions of conflict on the continent, prolonging conflict, maiming and killing innocent civilians. We therefore strongly urge all States, particularly supplier States, to undertake immediately to:

- Strictly observe and enforce United Nations arms embargoes, and to share with the United Nations sanctions committees and with each other information on violations of these embargoes by supplier, transit and recipient States;
- Adopt national legislation, where needed, to criminalize violations of these United Nations sanctions;
- Exercise restraint in the sale and transfer of conventional arms to regions of conflict in Africa not subject to United Nations Security Council arms embargoes;
- Adopt and implement appropriate national controls and other measures, where needed, over surplus stocks, including destruction or disabling when in a position to do so, and destroy or disable those arms confiscated or collected following the cessation of civil or international conflict, with a view to ensuring that they are not transferred to areas of conflict in Africa;
- Exchange information as appropriate on national measures which have been taken to implement the steps called for in this Declaration.

The United States and the SADC member States are committed to fostering regional peace and security in Africa. We call on all States to work cooperatively and in solidarity to this end.

United Nations A/55/697

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 133
Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Participation of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 54/245 A of 23 December 1999, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the use of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations. The report provides information on the use of United Nations Volunteers up to the present and on the possibilities for expanding their use in peacekeeping operations in the future.

00-80351 (E) 050101

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I. Introduction

1. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 54/245 A of 23 December 1999 and the request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (A/54/622), the Secretary-General has prepared the present study on the use of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations. The Advisory Committee had expressed the view that opportunities for the use of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations should be explored more intensively and that the volunteer service could be a potential source of immediate assistance if the mix of expertise could be expanded to include the sorts of staff required as gratis personnel, in accordance with the procedures established by the Assembly (ibid., para. 38).

II. Historical background

2. Collaboration between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme in the peacekeeping arena dates back to the early 1990s. United Nations Volunteers first participated in United Nations field missions in early 1991 in the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and in 1992 during the succession mission, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. During this time approximately 700 United Nations Volunteers were mobilized and deployed.

3. Subsequently, the Department has called upon the UNV programme to participate in 19 field operations, including the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, the United Nations Operation in Somalia, the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, the United Nations Mission in East Timor, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and, most recently, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

4. In total, more than 3,000 United Nations Volunteers have served in the past decade in the above-mentioned field operations. United Nations Volunteers are systematically included in the formulation of staffing tables for field missions because of the flexibility they offer in terms of rapid deployment and range of occupational expertise. Currently, almost 900 United Nations Volunteers are serving in various functions in United Nations field missions. In the past year almost 2,000 Volunteers were mobilized to meet the increasing operational requirements dictated by new and expanding missions and to complement the missions' civilian staff component.

III. The United Nations Volunteers programme

5. The UNV programme was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of United Nations Member States. It is administered under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and works through UNDP country offices around the world.

6. There are about 4,000 qualified and experienced women and men of more than 140 nationalities serving annually in developing countries as volunteer specialists and field workers. Since 1971, more than 20,000 United Nations Volunteers from some 150 developing and industrialized nations have worked in about 140 countries. Currently, 60 per cent are citizens of developing countries and 40 per cent come from the industrialized world. United Nations Volunteers have relevant academic qualifications (42 per cent at the postgraduate level) or a proven track record in community-based action in such areas as agriculture, health, education, community development, vocational training, industry, transport and population. All have working experience, usually some 10 years, and their average age is 37. Up to now approximately 28 per cent of all United Nations Volunteers have been women. Their assignments can range from three

months to two years, depending on the requirements of the field missions they are serving in.

7. The UNV programme involves a wide range of sectors; it maintains a roster of returned Volunteers, many of whom are ready, often on a standby basis, to contribute their services to a second, or sometimes even third or fourth United Nations field operation, containing offers of service from 5,000 men and women from around the world covering some 110 professional categories. United Nations Volunteers work in technical, economic and social fields in four main areas, namely, in technical cooperation with Governments that are short of skills, with community-based initiatives for self-reliance, in humanitarian relief and rehabilitation and in support of human rights and electoral and peace-building processes.

8. With regard to peace operations, United Nations Volunteers have been engaged in many aspects of peacekeeping, peace-building and democratization, from demilitarization and census-taking to the organization of elections and the protection of human rights. A narrative summary highlighting the functions and types of activities United Nations Volunteers have been called upon to participate in is provided in the attached annex.

9. The key contribution of the UNV programme is the ability to quickly mobilize international volunteers with the relevant skills and experience to carry out functions essential to field operations and to support them in the field. The inherent characteristics of the UNV programme extend the value of the collaboration beyond a mere staffing modality, as it serves the cause of peace and development through enhancing opportunities for the participation and involvement of all peoples.

IV. United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping

10. The effectiveness of the United Nations in field operations depends on its capacity to rapidly deploy qualified and experienced civilian personnel to the field to carry out its mandated activities. Challenges to meet field mission personnel requirements have intensified during the past 18 months with the increase in size and complexity of peacekeeping missions, in particular transitional administration functions that have been entrusted to the United Nations in Kosovo and in East Timor.

11. The introduction of nation-building, public administration and governance components in these two recent peacekeeping operations has required the assignment of personnel whose competencies and experience fall well outside the traditional parameters of logistical and technical support provided to military contingents and observers, civilian police and civilian United Nations personnel. Formerly, staff providing substantive support were required to have expertise in such areas as political reconciliation and post-conflict recovery, whereas today's field missions require personnel with expertise ranging from criminal law to public revenue collection and administration, reconstruction of public utilities and public health and education.

12. The use of United Nations Volunteers to perform complex functions in these new missions has enabled the Organization to field qualified personnel in the areas of governance and public administration within a short time frame. As an example, in UNMIK the civil and electoral registration of the population of Kosovo was conducted over the course of six months with the assistance of 500 United Nations Volunteers deployed for this purpose.

13. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has over the past year expanded the inclusion of United Nations Volunteers in its peacekeeping operations, as evidenced by the large number of them fielded to the missions in Kosovo and East Timor. In order to extend this participation further, the Department will create and maintain a roster of candidates, including United Nations Volunteers. The Department will include in this roster details relevant to the candidatures of Volunteers who have previous peacekeeping experience in order to quickly meet new or additional requirements for experienced personnel in the field missions. The recent report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809) makes several recommendations with regard to civilian specialists, including the establishment of a central Intranet-based roster and the increased use of United Nations Volunteers. In this connection, the Department aims at intensifying a pre-selection exercise of the occupational groups required for staffing of missions. Furthermore, the Department and UNV headquarters will strive to strengthen their cooperation whereby the UNV roster could be utilized to pre-select and vet

candidates in as many occupational groups as possible for speedy deployment to the field.

V. Administrative and financial considerations

14. The United Nations Volunteers profiles reflect a commitment to the purpose of a field mission, a desire to participate and an ability to share professional knowledge and skills. This is demonstrated through the acceptance of volunteer conditions of service and through the acceptance of and ability to live and work under hardship conditions.

15. At the field level in any given mission that UNV is invited to participate in, a UNV Programme and Administrative Support Unit attached to a mission's administration is established where there are a large number of Volunteers. Such units are responsible for the administrative backstopping involved in the identification, recruitment, deployment, and in-country support provided to Volunteers. This field support structure for the serving Volunteers is a standard feature in the memorandum of understanding signed by the United Nations and the UNV Programme, detailing the terms and conditions for the participation of Volunteers in individual peacekeeping missions.

16. The mission-specific memorandum of understanding also includes the budgetary arrangements for the costs associated with the Volunteers, comprising, in the field, living allowance, hazard pay and mission area travel expenses, and, at UNV headquarters, assignment travel, pre-departure expenses and programme support costs. A rate of programme support of 8 per cent is charged in respect of expenditures incurred for United Nations Volunteers both at UNV headquarters and in the peacekeeping mission. Programme and Administrative Support Units are also financed from peacekeeping mission budgets.

17. Currently the cost of engaging United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations is approximately $45,000 per annum per Volunteer, depending on the mission-specific costs, such as travel. It is of paramount importance that Volunteers not be regarded as "cheap labour" as a result of their lower cost to the Organization. As international United Nations Volunteers, they are unsalaried professionals who in return for their services receive a living allowance intended to cover basic needs, including housing and utilities, ranging from $1,000 to $2,700 per month, depending on the country of assignment.

18. While the cost-effectiveness of the UNV modality is an important factor to consider when planning mission-specific staff requirements, this factor is not seen as the defining characteristic of the programme's strengths. Rather, its key strengths lie in the type, quality and commitment of the individuals attracted to serve in its programmes. With an age ranging from 34 to 43 years and with an average of at least 10 years of related work experience, United Nations Volunteers challenge the old volunteer stereotype of well-meaning amateurs lacking the professionalism such serious undertakings require. These individuals are middle-level and upper-middle-level specialists who are motivated to be of service within a programme that reflects the neutrality and objectivity of the United Nations. The UNV programme has been able to attract qualified people who want to volunteer for a period of their professional career to assist the United Nations in its work.

VI. Potential for wider use of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping missions

19. As stated above, the key contribution of the UNV programme is its ability to quickly mobilize international volunteers with the relevant skills and experience to carry out functions essential to field operations and to support them in the field. The fact that there are currently some 1,300 United Nations Volunteers serving in field operations around the world in various capacities demonstrates the appreciation on the part of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for the valuable contribution the UNV programme makes and the continued need for the inclusion of Volunteers in mission staffing complements wherever feasible.

20. The UNV programme's ongoing and future collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will be influenced by the programme's policy of maintaining an appropriate balance in the provision of substantive support versus technical and administrative support in field operations. The strength and attraction of the UNV programme lies in its ability to provide appropriate candidates in substantive areas

Annex

Highlights of United Nations Volunteers cooperation in peacekeeping operations

Cambodia (1992-1993)

1. An initial 465 United Nations Volunteers (district electoral supervisors), recruited from 66 countries, served in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and its earlier advance mission (UNAMIC) for the two-year period 1992-1993. Training some 50,000 Cambodian nationals on the job in the appropriate skills, they successfully organized the registration of the voting population, numbering 4.7 million. In two-person teams, they also conducted a civic education campaign in virtually every district of the country, as well as establishing polling stations and supervising the May 1993 elections. In addition, around 220 Volunteers provided technical and administrative assistance, essentially within the Division of Administration.

Mozambique (1993-1994)

2. A total of 280 United Nations Volunteers served the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in support of the peace-building and electoral processes. The breakdown of the UNV staffing contribution was as follows: demobilization, 111; logistics officers and head of sub-offices, 46; humanitarian assistance coordination, 13; electoral observers, 103; and UNV Support Unit, 7.

Somalia (1993-1994)

3. The contribution of UNV to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) was likewise significant: 120 United Nations Volunteers provided services in: (a) substantive areas, serving as human rights officers, demobilization officers, justice/juvenile officers, humanitarian affairs officers, policy planning officers and political officers; and (b) technical/ administrative functions of the Mission.

South Africa (1994)

4. Just over 200 United Nations Volunteers (electoral observers) served with the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA). Deployed at the provincial level, the Volunteers were responsible for conducting demographic and election-related surveys, identifying and establishing polling stations, observing party rallies, monitoring the election process and monitoring the movement and safe keeping of electoral materials.

Liberia (1993-1997)

5. A total of 21 United Nations Volunteers initially served in the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) to carry out administrative functions related to elections. An additional 29 Volunteers were thereafter fielded to serve in other functions, such as camp supervisors for the demobilization centres and in administrative and logistical support functions; however, all of them were repatriated because of the violence that took place in April 1996. When the Liberian peace process received a new boost and elections were planned for July 1997, the UNV programme fielded 35 Volunteers (electoral observers) who successfully served side-by-side with United Nations military observers for the presidential and legislative elections.

Rwanda (1994-1996)

6. A total of 74 United Nations Volunteers were recruited to support the administrative and technical functions of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR). All the Volunteers were deployed and served until the Mission's closure in late 1996.

Guatemala (1994 to present)

7. From the outset of the mission until the present, the UNV programme has maintained a constant number of approximately 100 United Nations Volunteers in the

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), including the Commission for Historical Clarification, serving largely in substantive roles, such as human rights officers and legal affairs officers. Currently 98 United Nations Volunteers are serving in MINUGUA.

Haiti (1995 to March 2000)

8. Under the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), a total of 29 United Nations Volunteers served to support the administrative functions of the missions. The Volunteers provided specialized services in communications, air operations and flight safety, engineering, logistics and the like. Under the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH), an additional 30 Volunteers (human rights observers) were fielded in early 1995.

Angola (1995 to June 2000)

9. A total of 75 United Nations Volunteers (50 to support demobilization efforts and 25 to support administrative and logistical functions) were fielded to the United Nations Verification Mission in Angola (UNAVEM III) in 1995.

Former Yugoslavia (1995)

10. The original plan called for a total of 308 United Nations Volunteers to work in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in April 1995. However, only 24 were actually fielded, and the recruitment for the remaining posts was cancelled for reasons related to the transformation of the mission into the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), UNPROFOR and the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), collectively referred to as United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), and its change in mandate. Subsequent to the closure of UNPF, all of the Volunteers serving under the memorandum of understanding with UNPF were transferred to the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) in early 1996.

Eastern Slavonia (1996-1997)

11. Under UNTAES, a memorandum of understanding was signed in June 1996 for the services of 100 United Nations Volunteers to support the implementation of civil affairs and the peaceful handover of the mandate of UNTAES to the people of Eastern Slavonia. Of the total, half served as civil affairs officers (carrying out needs assessments, population surveys, etc.), and the remaining 50 were assigned support functions. In addition, 20 Volunteers (electoral officers) were recruited in January 1997 to serve three-month assignments.

Iraq (1991-1992 and 1997 to present)

12. In 1991 more than 100 United Nations Volunteers served with various United Nations agencies under the overall umbrella of the humanitarian support mission. In July 1997, 14 United Nations Volunteers were budgeted under a memorandum of understanding to provide support to the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq (UNOHCI); however, only 10 were fielded in the support functions and the remaining four positions were withdrawn owing to the changing requirements of the mission. Currently only two Volunteers remain.

Central African Republic (1998)

13. At the request of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs, the services of 14 United Nations Volunteers (medium-term electoral observers) were provided to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) for the organization of legislative elections. Under an amendment to the memorandum of understanding signed in June 1999, an additional 43 Volunteers (30 medium-term electoral observers and 13 in support functions) were fielded for the presidential elections held in September 1999.

East Timor (1999 to present)

14. Within a six-week period in June 1999, the UNV programme fielded 481 district electoral officers and 19 medical personnel to assist the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organize and

implement the August 1999 popular consultations. Serving at the forefront, and as the largest category of civilian United Nations personnel, the Volunteers performed the functions of voter registration, observation of the campaign process, civic education, observation of the balloting and counting of the ballots.

15. Following the crisis in East Timor immediately after the popular consultations, all United Nations personnel, including the Volunteers, were evacuated to Australia. In October 1999 approximately 70 of them returned to serve at the district level in the capacity of civil affairs officers, bridging the gap between the transformation of UNAMET into the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). Currently, approximately 500 Volunteers are serving in the mission. The UNV programme has been called upon to provide an unprecedented diversity of functions within 25 different components of the mission to serve in over 90 different substantive and technical support functions. An additional 328 Volunteers are currently planned and budgeted for the period from July 2000 to June 2001 to provide support to the civic registration and electoral processes.

Kosovo (1999 to present)

16. The initial contribution of UNV to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) called for the provision of 200 Volunteers to serve as civil affairs officers (with the Department of Civil Affairs and Public Administration) in September 1999. An additional 100 United Nations Volunteers in the same category were requested in February 2000. In March, 400 additional Volunteers were requested to serve as registration supervisors to organize, supervise and implement the whole Kosovo electoral registration process under a United Nations/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Joint Registration Task Force. The fielding of more than 300 specially recruited Volunteers from 80 different nationalities was done over a three-week period in April.

Sierra Leone (2000 to present)

17. The latest contribution of the UNV programme to peacekeeping operations is its participation since early 2000 in the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). A total of 72 United Nations Volunteers were deployed to complement the international staffing requirements in the areas of civil affairs and technical support.

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 117 and 46

Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan and the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/55/L.62/Rev.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 41st meeting, on 18 December 2000, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/55/L.62 (A/C.5/55/31). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman. The Committee also had before it revised draft resolution A/55/L.62/Rev.1.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.41).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/55/L.62/Rev.1, a total additional appropriation of $6,315,600, comprising the requirements of $6,001,500 for 2001 and the additional requirements of $314,100 for 2000, would be required under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 17 (f)

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session, the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee".

2. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/55/106) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of eight of its members on 31 December 2000.

3. The Fifth Committee also had before it notes by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/9 and Add.1) containing the names of eight persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it appoint Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), Valeria Maria González Posse (Argentina), M. Riaz Hamidullah (Bangladesh), Gerhard Kuntzle (Germany), Lovemore Mazemo (Zimbabwe), Susan M. McLurg (United States of America), Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya) and Victor V. Vislykh (Russian Federation) as members or alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001. The Committee also decided that the terms of office would be adjusted to conform to the

00-80344 (E) 181200

decision the General Assembly may take on the recommendation of the Pension Board contained in Annex XVI of its report.[1]

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it appoint the following persons as members or alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan)

Ms. Valeria Maria González Posse (Argentina)

Mr. M. Riaz Hamidullah (Bangladesh)

Mr. Gerhard Kuntzle (Germany)

Mr. Lovemore Mazemo (Zimbabwe)

Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America)

Mr. Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya)

Mr. Victor V. Vislykh (Russian Federation)

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/55/9).

United Nations A/55/700–S/2000/1209

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 December 2000 from the permanent representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 December 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent representative

00-80472 (E) 201200

Annex to the letter dated 18 December 2000 from the permanent representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey the texts of the resolution and the paragraph on Cyprus of the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 12 to 14 November 2000 (see appendices).

The resolution and the Final Communiqué reaffirm, inter alia, the political equality of the two parties in Cyprus and call on them to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way for a lasting settlement.

The resolution also urges the member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot people and to support their rightful claim for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus question comes up for discussion.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its appendices could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Appendix I

The paragraph on Cyprus in the Final Communiqué of the Ninth Session of the of the Islamic Summit Conference, Doha, State of Qatar, 12-14 November 2000

The situation in Cyprus

62. The Conference expressed firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and reaffirmed its resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just and negotiated settlement that would respect their legitimate aspirations. **It emphasized the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in promoting a negotiated settlement acceptable to both the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot sides and to this effect called on the two sides to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting solution.** In this respect, the Conference welcomed the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 September 2000 at the outset of the fourth round of proximity talks.

Appendix II

Resolution on Cyprus adopted at the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Doha, State of Qatar, 12-14 November 2000

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 12 to 14 November 2000,

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus, which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world,

Recalling that in more than 35 years since the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem,

Calling for a just political settlement by respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot side,

Emphasizing in this regard the key importance of respecting the principles of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution,

Calling on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting settlement on a mutually agreed basis,

Supporting in this regard the opening statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 12 September 2000, at the start of the fourth round of the proximity talks,

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides,

Welcoming the agreement reached between the two parties in Cyprus to start proximity talks to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement,

Welcoming in this context the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side for a political and viable settlement by presenting a comprehensive proposal on 31 August 1998,

Regretting that outside developments raising the possibility of European Union membership of the Greek Cypriot side have continued to hamper progress towards a negotiated settlement,

Considering that the building of mutual confidence between the two sides in Cyprus is essential to make progress towards a just and lasting settlement,

Welcoming the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the United Nations-sponsored package of military confidence-building measures presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Calling on the Greek Cypriot side to show a reciprocal constructive approach by accepting this proposal,

Considering that the massive arms purchase and the establishment of a military airbase in Paphos as well as the continuing construction of a naval base in Zygi by the Greek Cypriot side further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region,

Recalling its resolution adopted at the Eighth Session of the Islamic Conference as well as resolution No. 16/8-P(IS), in which it decided on the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Cyprus,

1. *Reaffirms* the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side by side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other;

2. *Urges* the member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and with a view to helping them to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them to increase and expand their relations in all fields, and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports;

3. *Decides* to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side of Cyprus for full membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

United Nations A/55/701-S/2000/1210

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Security Council

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 18 December 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-80478 (E) 201200

Annex to the letter dated 18 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 25 October 2000 (A/55/527-S/2000/1041) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were rejected in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 18 October 2000 (A/55/503-S/2000/1004). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever.

As stated in my previous letters, the basis of such allegations is the pretence that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the entire island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This position of the Greek Cypriot side, however, is divorced from the reality that there exist two states on the island, a reality created by the destruction of the 1960 partnership Republic of Cyprus and the usurpation of its title by the Greek Cypriot administration.

The aim of the Greek Cypriot side is to divert attention from its intensified militarization policy being implemented together with Greece within the framework of the Joint Military Doctrine. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has repeatedly drawn the attention of all concerned to this perilous trend.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Politis* dated 24 October 2000 reported that Greece will donate two gunboats and 12 mobile artillery systems to the Greek Cypriot National Guard. The same newspaper dated 7 November 2000 further reported that the Greek Cypriot administration intends to strengthen the capabilities of the Greek Cypriot National Guard and has already earmarked necessary funds for the purchase of BUK-MI missile systems as well as 4 Bell helicopters and other types of helicopters equipped with weapon systems. *The Sunday Mail* of 22 October 2000 reported that the Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Glafcos Clerides *"thanked Greece for its support, noting that Athens had given Cyprus military hardware worth £400 million over the past four years"*. In the course of the implementation of the Joint Military Doctrine, particularly with the construction of a military airbase at Paphos (South Cyprus) which has been allocated to Greece, the Greek Cypriot administration has been effectively integrated into the military sphere of Greece.

On behalf of the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, I strongly protest the policy of escalation pursued by the Greek Cypriot administration as well as its campaign of misinformation against Northern Cyprus and Turkey. I would like to express the hope that the international community would urge the Greek Cypriot administration to abandon its military preparations, which reinforce the crisis of confidence between the two parties, and to direct its efforts towards reconciliation on the island through a new partnership of two States in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/55/702

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Agenda item 121

Pattern of conferences

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 6th, 10th and 41st meetings, on 2 and 5 October and on 18 December 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.6, 10 and 41).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on remote interpretation (A/55/134);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (A/55/182);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (A/55/259);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of the United Nations conference centres at Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/55/410);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on information technology (A/54/849);

(g) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/430);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the distribution of documentation (A/AC.172/2000/6).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.13

4. At the 41st meeting, on 18 December, the representative of Botswana, Vice-Chairman of the Committee and coordinator of the informal consultations on this item, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" (A/C.5/55/L.13).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.13 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6 The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 43/222 of 21 December 1988, 47/202 of 22 December 1992, 48/222 of 23 December 1993, 49/221 of 23 December 1994, 50/11 of 2 November 1995, 50/206 of 23 December 1995, 51/211 A to E of 18 December 1996, 52/214 of 22 December 1997, 53/208 of 18 December 1998 and 54/248 of 23 December 1999 and its decisions 38/401 of 23 September 1983 and 52/468 of 31 March 1998,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[2] the reports of the Secretary-General[3] and the note by the Secretariat on the distribution of documentation,[4]

Having also considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[5]

I. Calendar of conferences and meetings

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Committee on Conferences and takes note of its report,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/55/32).
[3] A/55/182, A/55/259, A/55/410, A/55/134 and A/54/849.
[4] A/AC.172/2000/6.
[5] A/55/430.

2. *Approves* the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2001 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences,[6] also subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments to the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2001 that may become necessary as a result of actions and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

4. *Reaffirms* its decision that the headquarters rule shall be adhered to by all bodies, and decides that waivers to the headquarters rule shall be granted solely on the basis of the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations recommended by the Committee on Conferences for adoption by the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General, when planning the calendar of conferences and meetings, to avoid simultaneous peak periods at the various duty stations and also to avoid scheduling meetings of related intergovernmental bodies too close together;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Secretariat took into account the arrangements referred to in General Assembly resolutions 53/208 A and 54/248 concerning Orthodox Good Friday and the official holidays of Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha, and requests all intergovernmental bodies to observe those decisions when planning their meetings;

7. *Reaffirms* the provisions established by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/11 and reaffirmed in its resolution 54/64 of 6 December 1999 regarding multilingualism;

II. Utilization of conference-servicing resources and facilities

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Committee on Conferences to consult with those bodies that consistently utilized less than the applicable benchmark figure of their allocated resources for the past three sessions with a view to making appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources;

2. *Requests* duty stations away from Headquarters to keep statistics of requests for servicing of meetings;

3. *Reiterates* that meetings of Charter and mandated bodies must be serviced as a priority;

4. *Decides* to include all necessary resources in the budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groups of Member States upon request by those groups, on an ad hoc basis, in accordance with established practice, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences, a report on the implementation of this decision;

5. *Notes* the importance of meetings of regional and other major groups of Member States for the smooth functioning of the sessions of intergovernmental

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/55/32), annex.

bodies, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, as far as possible, all requests for conference services for meetings of regional and other major groups of Member States are met;

6. *Notes with appreciation*, in particular in view of the increase in requests for meetings of regional and other major groups, that services had been provided for 84 per cent of the meetings requested by those groups, in spite of the difficulties experienced in the meetings programme in 2000, while 100 per cent of the requests for facilities only were met;

7. *Notes with concern* the difficulties experienced by some Member States owing to the lack of conference services for some meetings of regional and other major groups of Member States;

8. *Urges* intergovernmental bodies to spare no effort at the planning stage to take into account meetings of regional and other major groups of Member States, to make provision for such meetings in their programmes of work and to notify the conference services, well in advance, of any cancellations so that unutilized conference-servicing resources may, to the extent possible, be reassigned to meetings of regional and other major groups of States;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide information on meetings of regional groups and other major groups of Member States not serviced by conference services in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing budget proposals for conference services, to ensure that the level of resources proposed for temporary assistance is commensurate with the full demand for services, estimated on the basis of current experience;

11. *Notes* the initial steps taken by the Secretariat to establish a permanent interpretation service at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and reaffirms that its decisions in section B, paragraph 24, of resolution 54/248 and paragraph 180 of resolution 54/249 of 23 December 1999 should be fully implemented by January 2001;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* that the creation of a permanent interpretation service at Nairobi offers great potential for Nairobi as a venue for United Nations conferences and meetings, and takes note with appreciation of the efforts being made by the United Nations Office at Nairobi to attract more meetings to its facilities;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report on the utilization rates of interpretation services and conference facilities at all duty stations;

14. *Takes note* of the information in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the report of the Secretary-General[7] concerning the improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the successful experience with respect to the events and meetings held there in April and May 2000;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider improving and modernizing the conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi in order to

[7] A/55/259.

accommodate adequately major meetings and conferences, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to issue a revision of administrative instruction ST/AI/342 on the guidelines for the preparation of host government agreements falling under General Assembly resolution 40/243 prior to the substantive session of the Committee on Conferences in 2001, and to take into account administrative arrangements with respect to the United Nations Office at Nairobi;

17. *Welcomes* the fact that, despite various constraints, steps have been taken to increase the utilization of conference centres at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa, and notes the plans for the future in this regard;

18. *Notes with concern* the lack of sufficient operational guidance in the management of the conference centres at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa;

19. *Notes with deep concern* the inadequate staff structure and the insufficient financial resources allocated for the marketing of the conference centre of the Economic Commission for Africa;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore all possible options to further increase the utilization of the conference centres at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences;

III. Documentation and publication-related matters

1. *Notes with deep concern* the low rate of compliance with the six-week rule for the issuance of documentation, and encourages the Secretary-General, in view of the impact of late submissions on the timely issuance of documents, to intensify recent efforts with respect to planning meetings and forecasting documentation;

2. *Reiterates its requests* that the Secretary-General ensure that documentation is available in accordance with the six-week rule for the distribution of documents simultaneously in the six official languages of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen accountability and responsibility measures, where applicable, as requested in section C, paragraph 11, of General Assembly resolution 54/248, to correct the alarming situation concerning the submission of documentation consistent with the six-week rule, and requests him to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

4. *Invites* intergovernmental bodies, during their organizational sessions or other appropriate periods before the commencement of the substantive work, to review with author departments the question of the availability of documentation for the proper functioning of those bodies, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session through the Committee on Conferences;

5. *Decides* that there should not be any exemption to the rule that documents must be distributed in all official languages, and emphasizes the principle that all documents must be distributed simultaneously in all official languages before they are made available on United Nations web sites;

6. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General direct all departments to include, where appropriate, the following elements in reports originating in the Secretariat:

(a) A summary of the report;

(b) Consolidated conclusions, recommendations and other proposed actions;

(c) Relevant background information;

7. *Reiterates* that all documents submitted to legislative organs by the Secretariat and expert bodies for consideration and action should have conclusions and recommendations in bold print;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its reports in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 53/208 B;

9. *Reaffirms its decision* that, if a report is issued late, the reasons for the delay should be indicated when the report is introduced;

10. *Reiterates its decision* that, if a report is submitted late to the conference services, the reasons therefor should be included in a footnote to the document;

11. *Encourages* chairpersons of intergovernmental bodies to institute time limits, when appropriate, for the introduction of standard documents by the Secretariat;

12. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General ensure that the texts of all new public documents, in all six official languages, and information materials of the United Nations are made available through the United Nations web site daily and are accessible to Member States without delay;

13. *Also reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General publish, prior to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, an updated version of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations in the six official languages of the Organization;

14. *Further reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General publish, as a matter of priority, the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations in the six official languages of the Organization, once their consolidation has been completed;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to eliminate the backlog in the publication of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and requests him to publish the current and future issues of the *Repertoire* in all six official languages;

16. *Notes* the recent progress in reducing delays in the issuance of summary records, and requests the Secretary-General to consider means, including increased cooperation within the Secretariat, to continue efforts to accelerate their issuance,

17. *Notes with concern* the comments of the Committee on Conferences contained in paragraph 112 of its report,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to

implement, as a matter of priority, the provision contained in annex II, paragraph 45, of its resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997 and reiterated in paragraph 7 of its resolution 54/259 of 7 April 2000, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

IV. Translation and interpretation-related matters

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General continue the efforts to utilize new technologies, such as computer-assisted translation, remote translation, terminology database and speech recognition, in the six official languages so as to enhance further the productivity of conference services, and to keep the General Assembly informed of the introduction and use of any other new technology;

2. *Also reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General ensure that training opportunities in the six official languages are equally available to all language staff, including those at duty stations away from Headquarters;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in exceptional cases where an interpreter is assigned to an interpretation booth for which he or she has not passed the requisite competitive examination of the Interpretation Service, to set up an internal examination with standards similar to those of the competitive examinations of the Interpretation Service, which the interpreter must pass before such assignment;

4. *Reiterates its understanding* that the introduction of remote interpretation is not intended to replace traditional interpretation systems without the explicit approval of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms its decision* that, in the absence of a decision of the General Assembly to the contrary, the use of remote interpretation shall not constitute an alternative to the current institutionalized system of interpretation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that trials of remote interpretation not be confined to specific duty stations, and that each duty station be considered as both recipient and provider;

7. *Reaffirms its decision* that the use of remote interpretation should not affect the quality of interpretation or in itself lead to any further reduction in language posts, nor will it affect the equal treatment of the six official languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that future reports on the question of remote interpretation include an analysis of all costs of any proposed system, its impact on the working conditions of interpreters, the level of service provided to delegates, the satisfaction of delegations with the interpretation and the technical aspects of this method of interpretation;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that efforts continue to be made to improve the quality control of language services at all duty stations;

10. *Takes note* of the technical difficulties and timing problems referred to in paragraph 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee on the Administrative and Budgetary Questions[5] regarding remote interpretation, and requests the Secretary-General to further clarify the technical issues involved;

11. *Requests* that the Secretary-General comply with paragraphs 33 to 36 of General Assembly resolution 53/208 A, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a report on possible measures to alleviate the excessive vacancy rates in

language services at some duty stations and to ensure the required quality of conference services Secretariat-wide;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement the system of incentives to attract language staff to duty stations with high vacancy rates, and requests him to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session analysing problems relating to recruitment in language services at all duty stations and proposing actions to address them;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that translation, in principle, reflects the specificity of each language;

14. *Also reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General, in order to improve further the quality of translation of documents issued in the six official languages, ensure continuous dialogue between translation staff and interpretation staff, among United Nations headquarters at New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, and between translation divisions and Member States with regard to the standardization of the terminology used;

15. *Further reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General hold informational meetings to brief Member States periodically on the terminology used;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct consultations, with Member States concerned, on the improvement of translation services;

V. Information technology

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to fill expeditiously the three official posts in the Department of Public Information relating to web sites in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, in accordance with paragraph 151 of General Assembly resolution 54/249;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on policy issues regarding the translation of non-parliamentary and public information material into all official languages and the possibility of providing those materials on the United Nations web site in all official languages;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the new re-engineered optical disk system, referred to in paragraph 9 of his report;[8]

VI

1. *Reaffirms* its decision 38/401 concerning the prohibition of smoking in small conference rooms and the discouragement of smoking in large conference rooms;

2. *Calls upon* representatives of Member States to abide strictly by its decision 38/401, and strongly encourages all users of United Nations conference facilities to refrain from smoking in order to avoid exposing non-smokers to involuntary passive smoking;

3. *Strongly discourages* smoking in the immediate vicinity of conference rooms.

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[8] A/54/849.